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# New York

First to Last—the Truth: News·Editorials·Advertisements



# Tribune

WEATHER  
Unsettled to-day, fair to-morrow; gen-  
tle to moderate winds.  
Full Report on Page 12

VOL. LXXIX, No. 26,451

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FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1919

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TWO CENTS In Greater New York and  
within commuting distance THREE CENTS  
Elsewhere

## First German Liner Arrives With Troops

Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, Turned Over to U. S., Brings 2,319 Soldiers and 368 Nurses

## Five Teuton Officers Aboard as Guides

Former Pride of Hamburg Fleet Untouched by War; Laid Up Since '14

The first German ship to enter New York harbor since the United States entered the great war came into port last night.

She was the Hamburg-American liner Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, which was in the port of Hamburg when the European war started and was recently turned over to the United States to bring back American troops. She steamed in under command of Captain I. T. Evans, U. S. N., the son of Admiral "Fighting Bob" Evans.

The Kaiserin, once the pride of the mighty Hamburg-American fleet, looked as clean and bright within and without as she did in peace days, when she carried the cream of the transatlantic passenger trade between this port and Hamburg.

The hand of time had not marred the luxurious cabin fittings and the grand mahogany pan in her saloons, stairways and lounges. And a touch of the old days was lent to her arrival by the presence on board of five German officers who were on her bridge when she left these shores in 1914.

Officers Acted as Guides  
Like the vessel, these officers were unchanged except for a sombre demeanor and a sort of crest-fallen reservation in the manner before the war. They were the navy blue uniforms with brass buttons and caps with the gold insignia of the line, such as they were in the Kaiser's navy before the war.

The Germans had come over as representatives of the Hamburg-American line to assist the American naval officers in the handling of the ship, and to explain the complicated mechanism of the engines and the piping throughout the ship.

There was not a cheerful task, but they made the best of it and kept to their duties throughout the trip. They were well treated by the United States naval officers in charge of the handling of the Kaiserin, and Captain Evans described them as "decent sort of fellows, who did cheerfully what was asked of them."

Ship's Carpenter Happy  
With these German officers came the ship's carpenter, who had a smile on his face, it was said, from the time the ship left Brest until she docked last night. He was loquacious enough when asked about the voyage.

"Yes," he said, "I'm glad to get over to Hoboken again. Things look different here, they tell me. But I'm all right. I had a fine time on the voyage. I do anything I can to get the hell away from the war."

One of the German officers on the Kaiserin was Lieutenant Walter Dost, who served as a commander in the German navy at the outbreak of the war, and was navigating officer of the German battleship Schleswig-Holstein. He was wounded twice when in command of a smaller vessel in the battle of Jutland, and had been decorated by the Kaiser.

A few hours after the Kaiserin docked Lieutenant Dost met a friend, to whom he said: "Our trip over was exceedingly pleasant. We thought there might be some unpleasant feeling on board among the troops and the American officers under whom we worked, but such thought was unnecessary. The soldiers, nurses, crews and officers gave no sign or word that malice toward us existed."

"I am glad that we sailed under Captain Evans," he said. "You consider him a typical American. We Germans consider him a fine man. We appreciate the treatment we received from everyone on board, which was a surprise and quite different from the attitude of the French and British."

One of the officers were conspicuously on his breast an Iron Cross.

Captain Evans said that the Kaiserin behaved splendidly on the run across from Brest. "We had no trouble with her at all. The trip over was in great contrast with the one I made eastward in October, 1917, when I took the converted yacht, May, across. We called her the 'rolling May'."

Captain Evans said that war talk was absolutely forbidden on the bridge, and that the five German officers were treated just as if the United States and Germany had never been at war.

There was no need of any war talk," he said. "These Germans were decent fellows, and did cheerfully what was required of them. They were sad enough about the war, and, anyway, you wouldn't mention the name of John L. Sullivan to old Jake Kilrain, would you?"

German Crew Leaves Ship  
The Kaiserin left Hamburg with a German crew, and was turned over to the United States at Spithead. Then she was brought to Brest, where she took her last trip. As she left the Kaiserin, Captain Evans said, "This is a sad day for me. I used to be the envy of 5,000 eyes and now I am leaving my ship like a dirty boat."

The Kaiserin brought home 2,319 officers and men from the A. E. F. and 268 nurses. She will go to Brooklyn today and when she again comes westward from France she will have accommodations for 1,000 men.

## Blanquet Reported Slain

MEXICO CITY, April 17 (By The Associated Press).—General Aurelio Blanquet, War Minister in President Huerta's Cabinet, who recently was reported to have landed in the Vera Cruz region intending to start a revolution against the Carranza government, was killed yesterday in a fight near Chavacilla village, according to press reports from Vera Cruz, which quote a report from General Francisco L. Urquiza, chief of military operations in the region of Cordova and Orizaba.

According to telegrams given out by General Urquiza, General Guadalupe Sanchez met a party of rebels under Blanquet yesterday, defeating them. The body of General Blanquet was

found later. General Sanchez telegraphed that he was bringing General Blanquet's head to Vera Cruz to establish the identification.

General Francisco Alvarez was taken prisoner, together with the family of Pedro Garay, one of the most active lieutenants of Felix Diaz.

Vera Cruz papers recently have been printing numerous stories regarding General Blanquet's proposed revolt. These stories have been published in the United States, but General Blanquet's claim that he had 40,000 men, with artillery and an airplane, and that he was allied with other factions, has been scouted officially. The hand which General Blanquet was leading when he was killed was small and was poorly equipped, it was reported.

## Democrats Ask Burleson Be Removed

Wire Trouble Is Blamed on Postmaster General in a Boston Party Leader's Cable to President Wilson

Support for 'Phone Girls

Electrical Workers Threaten to Tie Up New England in a Sympathy Move

BOSTON, April 17.—To-day's developments in the strike of telephone operators, which for two days has seriously impeded communications throughout New England, were mainly four, as follows:

(1) Francis J. Finerman, president of the Democratic Club of Massachusetts, and eleven members of the State Legislature cabled President Wilson asking the dismissal of Postmaster General Burleson. "Burleson wrecking the party. Remove him and settle the strike," read the cablegram.

(2) Thousands of workers, members of unions affiliated with the telephone operators, have joined forces with the strikers, threatening to tie up all industry in New England if strikebreakers are used by the telephone company to defeat the strikers' demands.

(3) Twelve thousand cable splicers and electrical workers and 1,400 linemen struck in Boston at noon in sympathy with the operators, and many more in surrounding towns quit work.

(4) Postmaster General Burleson directed William R. Draper, Jr., general manager of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, to receive and consider the wage demands of the strikers.

(5) Mayor Peters to-night issued an ultimatum, declaring that if the telephone strike was not settled overnight to-night he would call to gether for a conference to-morrow morning the leaders of labor, social business and professional life to devise ways and means for ending the strike.

Pay for Supplies

"It would appear to me possible to organize a purely humanitarian committee for the provisioning of Russia, the foodstuffs and medical supplies to be paid for, perhaps to some considerable extent, by Russia itself, the justice of distribution to be guaranteed by a committee. The general makeup of the committee would be composed of Norwegian, Swedish and possibly Dutch, Danish and Swiss nationalities."

"It does not appear that the existing authorities in Russia would refuse the intervention of such a committee of a wholly non-political order, devoted solely to the humanitarian service of saving life. If thus organized upon the lines of the Belgian relief committee it would raise no question of political recognition or negotiations between the Allies with the existing authorities in Russia."

"I recognize keenly the large political issues involved, and I would be glad to know under what conditions such an enterprise would be approved. I think that a committee could look for real support in finance and shipping and food and medical supplies from our governments."

Provisions for Imports Probable  
"There must be something in the proposition which defines the nature of the relations between the Allied powers and the Soviet government and which has not been made public."

Belgians Urged Move  
In their recent visit to Chaumont and other points of American activities in France King Albert and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium not only reassured American military authorities that they would be welcome in Belgium, but they urged such a move.

This action is partly due to the great congestion on the French railways and a desire to give to France the greatest freedom in her work of reconstruction. The big American railway regulating yards and the littoral cities of warehouses reaching from the French coast to the now ancient fighting line are being emptied for the last time of American army equipment and food. When this work is complete all future supplies for the American army will be unloaded from American ships at Antwerp and other ports in proximity to the mouth of the Rhine and thence loaded on barges for shipment up the Rhine.

These supplies not only will reach the troops at the unloading centers at Neuweid and Coblenz, but they also will be transported along the River Moselle to units of the army of occupation at Treves and in the Duchy of Luxembourg.

German Tonnage Available  
With acceleration in the movement of troops toward home there is now available new German tonnage which may be called upon merely to supply and equip the Third army, which will be left until the last to keep the "watch on the Rhine."

With this plan in view a reorganization is now on. Officers of each branch have been ordered to report immediately to General Dickman's headquarters in Coblenz to ascertain ways and means of serving the Third army through the Rhine ports.

Japanese Buying Mexican Mountain  
Syndicate From Far East Negotiating for Famous Durango Iron Ore Body

Special Correspondence  
MONTEREY, Mexico, April 17.—It is probable that the famous Iron Mountain at Durango will soon pass into the hands of a Japanese syndicate, according to authoritative announcement just made by the Department of Communications and Public Works of the Mexican government. It is stated that representatives of large iron and steel interests of Japan recently arrived in Mexico for the purpose of acquiring this property and that negotiations have progressed to the point when its consummation is practically assured.

There is no purpose to have this

After the treaty is actually delivered it is intended to allow adequate time for the Germans to make inquiries concerning the various details before returning to Weimar. This is expected to take about two days, the first day being devoted by the Germans to familiarizing themselves with the terms, and the second day to answering of such queries as they may make.

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# Peace Treaty Is Ready for Foe; League Covenant Leads Terms; Allies Tell Plan to Feed Russia

Allies Insist Hostilities Cease, Payment for Supplies Be Guaranteed and Transport Assured

Disclaim Political Or Military Gain

Accept Nansen Plan on Condition Russians Can Pledge Fair Division

PARIS, April 17 (By The Associated Press).—Correspondence between Fridtjof Nansen, head of the commission appointed to feed Russia, and President Wilson and Premier Clemenceau, Lloyd George and Orlando on the food situation in Russia, was made public to-day. Dr. Nansen's letter said:

"The present food situation in Russia where hundreds of thousands of people are dying monthly from sheer starvation and disease, is one of the problems now uppermost in all men's minds. As it appears that no solution of this food question has so far been reached in any delegation, I would like to make a suggestion from a neutral point of view for the benefit of this gigantic misery, on purely humanitarian grounds."

"It would appear to me possible to organize a purely humanitarian committee for the provisioning of Russia, the foodstuffs and medical supplies to be paid for, perhaps to some considerable extent, by Russia itself, the justice of distribution to be guaranteed by a committee. The general makeup of the committee would be composed of Norwegian, Swedish and possibly Dutch, Danish and Swiss nationalities."

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## French Demobilization Suspended Pending Arrival of German Envoys

PARIS, April 17.—Socialist members interpellated the government this afternoon in the Chamber of Deputies on the suspension of demobilization. Louis Deschamps, Under Secretary of War for demobilization, declined to discuss the question further than to say that it was impossible to diminish in any way the strength of the military forces at the moment when the German plenipotentiaries were about to arrive.

The debate developed into a violent wrangle, the Socialists insisting upon a discussion of the question. Interrupted by other Deputies, the Socialists replied with epithets which provoked a confused tumult, during which M. Monestier, Vice-President of the Chamber, put on his hat and ended the session.

## Soviet Agent Here Assails Allied Project

Bolshevik "Ambassador" to United States Analyzes Report of Proposal for the "Feeding of Russia"

This piece of Bolshevik propaganda was issued yesterday in response to news from Paris that the Allies had decided upon a plan to feed Russia through neutral commissions if the government of Lenin and Trotsky would agree to cease hostilities. It came from the office of L. C. A. K. Martens, self-styled Bolshevik Ambassador to the United States.

"The news from Paris and London, in as far as it refers to the Russian situation, certainly does not make clear the rear situation and the actual attitude of the Allies toward Russia. We have the statement that the Allied peace council has decided to 'feed Russia' through neutral channels. We do not know what are the details of this plan, but if it means anything it means the establishment of some kind of trade relations with the Soviet government. The newspaper dispatches state that the crowd of Russian counter-revolutionary emissaries in Paris, the Savard and Bokor meteffs, are objecting to the plan. This is additional indication that some kind of relations are being established with Moscow."

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President and Premiers Expect to Hand Terms to Foe Next Saturday; Must Sign by May 21

No Discussion Is To Be Permitted

Wilson Receives Fifteen Delegations in Day; Hears Irish Demands

PARIS, April 17 (By The Associated Press).—The drafting of the final form of the peace treaty is proceeding rapidly in order to have it ready for presentation to the German delegates when they arrive at Versailles a week hence.

The document, as framed, begins with an introduction in the form of a protocol, setting forth the complete list of belligerent powers taking part in the war and now making peace, with the designation of plenipotentiaries of each country and with their power to sign.

Then comes a declaration, of impressive brevity, not exceeding thirty words, stating that on the conclusion of the treaty and the exchange of ratifications, the war shall come to an end.

Following upon the declaration of peace, the present intention of the peace delegates is to have the covenant of the league of nations occupy the place of honor in the treaty and to be the first subject treated in detail. It will thus take the priority it had in the programme of the peace conference.

Then, in succession, will follow the military, naval and aerial terms, reparations, responsibilities, the Rhine frontier, the Saar region, Alsace-Lorraine, Poland, the status of Danzig as an international port, Germany's Schleswig-Holstein frontier and a large number of special subjects, including the labor convention adopted at the last plenary session of the conference, international ports and waterways, and extended economic and financial provisions not directly connected with reparations.

Text Near Completion

The textual form of all these subdivisions has been completed, so that the work at present going on is chiefly fitting together the parts into a homogeneous whole. This is being done by international experts representing the five great powers. Their work is largely formal, as the Council of Four and the commissions have adopted the language of the various parts now being fitted together.

It is estimated that the treaty as a whole will exceed seventy thousand words, or the contents of a large closely printed volume.

The text is being prepared in French and English, and as a means of expediting action, a German text may be prepared, though it is foreseen that the German plenipotentiaries may ask for a considerable time on a document of such magnitude.

Plans for Receiving The Germans

The procedure on the arrival of the German plenipotentiaries at Versailles virtually has been concluded. It will be President Wilson and the Premiers who will hold the first meeting and deliver the treaty, as it is not deemed feasible to have all the Allied powers attend this initial session.

The actual arrival of the Germans at Versailles, it is stated, will occur on Friday night, April 25, but the meeting with the President and Premiers will not be held until Saturday, and may even go over until Monday.

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## Boatmen Offer To End Strike And Arbitrate

Propose That Mayor Fix the Length of Working Day Pending Complete Settlement of Disputed Points

The Marine Workers' Affiliation yesterday offered to all off the harbor strike and return all of the men to work for the old rate of wages if the private boat owners would agree to arbitrate all questions at issue and allow Mayor Hylan to fix the length of the working day pending the decision of the arbitrators. The boat owners will vote on the proposal this morning and report their verdict at a meeting to be held in the Mayor's office this afternoon.

The proposal was made yesterday afternoon at a conference in the Army and Navy Building of all parties to the strike called by the Secretary of Labor, William B. Wilson, in an effort to prevent the threatened tying of the railroad boats to-morrow morning. Should the offer be accepted by the private boat owners, the causes for a railroad strike will have disappeared.

Mayor Hylan Presides

Mayor Hylan, at the instance of Secretary Wilson, presided at the conference. James L. Hughes, who negotiated the settlement between the Affiliation and the railroads, and Charles J. Fury represented the Department of Labor; Major General John L. Shanks and Colonel Harrison J. Kerick, the army; William R. Bettinson, the Secretary of War; Frank McEl. Howe, the Secretary of the Navy, and A. H. Smith, the railroad administrator.

Thomas L. Delahanty, William A. Maher, P. Paul A. Vaccarella and Alfred Sarral headed the delegation from the Marine Workers' Affiliation; Joseph H. Moran, J. J. Glatzmyer and H. N. Lee, with Paul Bonnyne, their counsel, represented the private boat owners, and T. V. O'Connor, international president of the Longshoremen's Association, the

Continued on page six

## Rivals to Start Atlantic Flight At Noon To-day

Ideal Weather Conditions Encourage Hope That Further Postponement Will Not Be Necessary

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., April 17.—With ideal weather conditions prevailing here to-day, it was announced that Harry G. Hawker, with his navigator, Commander Mackenzie Grieve, R. N., in their Sopwith airplane, and Captain Frederick Philip Raynham, and his companion, Major Morgan, in the Martinsyde machine, had decided to start their transatlantic flight to-morrow.

Both teams will make the attempt at the same time, probably at noon. If the weather changes again for the worse the start will be deferred until Saturday or until the next fit day, the announcement said.

At present the sealed package of mail for Great Britain is in the hands of the Sopwith team, but, for any reason the Martinsyde team seems likely to be first to take the air, the mail will be transferred to it.

Start Eight Miles Apart

If both planes get away at the same time, as is expected, Major Partridge, official recorder for the British Air Ministry, will delegate Captain Hugh Campbell, of the Scots Guards, private secretary to Sir Alexander Harrie, Governor of Newfoundland, to observe the start of one of the planes. As the flying fields from which the two planes will leave are eight miles apart, Major Partridge found it necessary to obtain from the Air Ministry the power to appoint a deputy when occasion demanded.

As soon as the Sopwith and Martinsyde machines have departed, immediate preparations will be made for the contingency of the arrival of Major Wood, in a Wellis machine, whose flight westward from the British Isles is scheduled to start within the next few days.

The attention of all St. John's was focused to-day on Captain Raynham's

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Strike in New Phase

The strike assumed a new phase with the entry into the fight of thousands of members of unions affiliated with the telephone operators in the general organization of the New England joint council of electrical workers.

The girls hailed the new support with delight and promptly announced that the dispute had now gone beyond their authority to settle and that Postmaster General Burleson would have to deal jointly with them and the general body. They said that the greater number of the 12,000 cable splicers, testroom men and other associates had joined them and that further support would be forthcoming.

The appeals of the girls for sympathetic action have not been confined

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## The German Drive Has Finally Got to Paris

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